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DAILY DEMOCRAT

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

The Secessionists have flattered themselves with the notion that Kentucky could choose her own destiny. A common proposition was, that Kentucky should, upon a final settlement, decide by her own unbiased vote whether she should go North or South. This was a part of the trap of the last canvass. Kentuckians were not deceived by it. The truth is, the people of no Southern State have been allowed such choice. They have been precipitated into rebellion and revolution. They have been subjugated by the lying, the bluster, and the threatening of demagogues. They have no choice now but to follow the direction of Davis & Co. They are frightened all the while into submission by the Abolition scare-crow, as children are frightened into obedience by the story of raw head and bloody bones.

Kentucky is to have no choice. State rights have no place in Southern practice. The profession of great respect for State rights is one of the standing lies of Southern demagogues to gull simpletons. They have trampled all State rights under foot. They started out with a deliberate calculation of forcing States under the dominion of the usurpation the demagogues have set up. The practice gives the lie to the profession, until disguise is no longer profitable. The truth is now put forth with a flourish; indeed some less discreet than the rest wrote it on the face of this profession some time ago. The Charleston Courier says:

"They (the Border States) have almost lost, or will soon lose, the glorious material privilege of deciding whether disunion shall be peaceable or forceful. They will soon lose the opportunity of exerting any influence in the question, beyond the poor privilege of furnishing the battlefield and foraging for our armies, and of being pressed into the reluctant service and action by the prevailing force for the time being. No army of myrmidons can or shall reach a Southern (Secession) State, if determination and resolute anticipation can prevent it, by carrying the war beyond our borders."

Nothing can be more insolent than this paragraph; more contempt for State rights could hardly be expressed. Those Border States will have the poor privilege of furnishing battlefields for "our" armies!

The Memphis Appeal, not remarkable for principle, sense or discretion, blurts out the offensive truth in the following. We have published it before, but every Kentuckian ought to read it again:

"While we respect State rights and State sovereignty, there are political and military *assassins* which override these rights. The truth has as well been spoken, that no such idea has ever for one moment entered the mind of the Southern people as that they shall remain under the iron rule of the Yankee despotism. The South needs her territory, and must have it, though at the price of blood and conquest!"

In pursuance of this purpose, troops have been mustered all along our border from the commencement. We, unsuspecting, made no preparations to resist, until the hypocritical scoundrels were ready to pour into the State three large columns of troops, to burn and destroy, to bring this proud Commonwealth under the meanest and most vulgar despotism known in the history of mankind. A central despotism, governed by a mutual admiration society of puffed-up and cross-road politicians; proficients only in the craft of manipulating votes into the ballot-box; masters of the art of electioneering and cheating, which they have reduced to a system.

Nothing illustrates so strikingly the bald hypocrisy of the whole affair as this attempt to conquer States and reduce them to Provinces under their vulgar despotism.

It is well known that three members of the Legislature were arrested by the Home Guard at Harrodsburg as suspected of disloyal intentions. The Legislature sent a committee to inquire into the facts and report. They effected the release of the members and made a report, with a resolution disapproving the arrest as illegal. The Senate passed a resolution which approved the release, but did not disapprove the arrest. The House laid the resolutions on the table.

This was from no difference between the Senate and the House; but the latter thought, very properly, that the men who made the arrest were amenable to the law for false imprisonment; and it was not within the province of the Legislature to pronounce judgment beforehand on the conduct of any citizen. It was competent for them to inquire into the conduct of their own members, or they might have made it the occasion to make any additional law to that they might deem necessary. Further than this, they were not authorized to go. If the men were improperly arrested, they

have a remedy before a judicial tribunal, where all the facts can be exposed.

We rather suspect they will not adopt this legal remedy. As to the wrongs they suffered, they amounted to nothing. They were furnished with good cheer and treated like gentlemen. They were arrested on suspicion, without a warrant to be sure, but that is nothing uncommon. We hope they had no intentions of joining the Confederate army; but we should not go security that they had not; and we don't now know that they are not in the Confederate camp. Holding their opinions, they would not consider it any crime.

THE STATE MILITARY BOARD AND ARMS FOR KENTUCKY.—We would venture to suggest to the members of the Military Board the necessity of taking steps to secure arms for the State. Arms are a military necessity. Our State has not a supply, and it will be difficult to secure them, but we believe they can be procured by proper and timely exertions. Even after the invaders are driven from our soil it will be necessary to have our people well and thoroughly armed.

We know of no man in our State so well qualified to attend to this business as Joshua F. Speed, of this city. He is a man of superior ability, wise and practical, and well acquainted with the heads of all the departments at Washington. Mr. Speed

has now a thorough knowledge of all the means of getting guns, &c., and can easily secure the consent of the Federal Government for the aid of ordnance officers in procuring the best of arms and at fair rates.

No green or raw man can go East and secure the arms without incalculable loss, both in quality and price. With the facilities and influences which he can bring to bear, with the knowledge he has already acquired on the subject, we feel every confidence Mr. Speed can secure all necessary arms for the State. Besides, Mr. Speed is a man whom all can trust, and feel every confidence in his management of the business.

We trust our military board will secure the services of Mr. Speed, and induce him to return East on the business.

General J. T. Boyle, of Danville, Ky., has been authorized to raise a brigade of not less than three regiments, and to designate the field officers, who will be commissioned as soon as the regiments are organized. The following gentlemen have been named as officers of the several regiments:

1. Colonel, W. A. Warner; Lieutenant Colonel, J. J. Landrum; Major, William Riddle.

2. Colonel, M. Munsey; Lieutenant Col.

—Jackson: Major, —.

3. Colonel, Wm. J. Landrum; Lieutenant Colonel, John Cowan; Major, W. Dougherty.

4. Colonel, B. C. Grider; Lieutenant Colonel, —; Major, —.

We understand several other gentlemen have been designated as field officers, from whom General Boyle has not yet heard.

There are few men who have engaged more earnestly or enthusiastically in the noble defense of their country than J. T. Boyle.

His whole soul is in the work, and he inspires those around him with the same patriotic impulse which actuates himself.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—It is important to this city that supplies should be furnished here. It is only justice to the men of this Union city that they should have the opportunity to do the work that is needed, if they can do it as cheap as such supplies can be furnished elsewhere. It will, besides, furnish employment to thousands whose friends are in the service of the Government, and who need the employment. We believe that clothing, tents, blankets and shoes can be supplied from this city cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere and brought here. We do not believe that the devotion of our people to the cause will be affected by any arrangements in this business; but it is only just to them to give them an opportunity to furnish these supplies, when they stand ready to do it on as cheap terms as can be done in the country.

Messrs. J. F. Speed and J. T. Boyle arrived by the mailboat last Sunday morning from Washington, where they had been to secure arms and munitions for Kentucky. They were successful in procuring a large shipment of arms, 6 batteries of artillery, 1,000 wagons and a large amount of fine ammunition, etc. These arms, etc., have been received by Gen. Anderson, or are on their way here. Mr. Boyle says the success in procuring arms is alone due to the exertions of Mr. Speed. Mr. B. accords to Mr. Speed the highest meed of praise for his industry and energy displayed in procuring and shipping the arms, and says Kentucky ought to be grateful for the disinterested services of Mr. S.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Colonels Harlan and W. H. Hays will address the people at the following times and places:

Campbellsville, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Springfield, Friday, Oct. 11.
Bardstown, Saturday, Oct. 12.

Speaking each day at two o'clock. Union men are requested to give general publicity to these appointments.

The New York policemen are hereafter to form a military organization divided into four sections and drilled in the manual of arms.

News from the South.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTHWESTERN KENTUCKY.—A Kentucky gentleman, in whose statements the most implicit reliance may be placed, informs the Evansville Journal that he left Hopkinsville last Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. At that time 6,000 rebel troops, composed of Tennesseans, Mississippians, and Kentuckians, were encamped near that town under the command of General Buckner. The Journal says:

Generals Helm and Allcorn, the latter from Mississippi, were also in the camp.

The troops were half naked, poorly supplied

with tents, and without a sufficient number of wagons to carry the sick.

They were armed with shot guns, old-fashioned rifles, with a few United States muskets, forty of which had been taken from the Union Home Guards. This force had just arrived at Hopkinsville, and were nearly starved to death.

It was found impossible to procure meat, coffee, or sugar for the troops, and even flour was very scarce. They were not committing any outrages on the property of Union men, for fear of driving their Kentucky allies from their support. We are informed, however, that Maj. Breathitt's house at Hopkinsville was ransacked and rifled by a detachment of Buckner's men.

The rebels are reported to be disheartened and ready to abandon their leaders.

Unless they are speedily furnished by the Southern Confederacy with provisions and clothing, it is probable that they will disband and return to their homes.

In the skirmish near Henderson, last

Tuesday night, between a body of Home Guards and 500 rebels, the latter failed to

take the cannon as reported, and it is now

in the hands of the Union men who have

scattered it.

We are further informed that thousands of Union men are ready, at the proper time, to take up arms against the rebels. The troops now in this city, with Colonels McFerren's and Jackson's regiments, will form the nucleus around which the Union men will rally.

From the above facts we may conclude

that the enemy's forces across the river are in a miserable condition for active service;

that their number have been exaggerated;

that they are disheartened and not encouraged

by their late success, and that they have

no intention at present of coming to the Ohio.

The Memphis Avalanche put out an extra

on the 1st of October, conveying the very im-

portant intelligence from its correspondent at Bowlinggreen, that Buckner's advance

column, 2,000 strong, had moved on Hop-

kinsville on the 30th ult., and taken posses-

sion, capturing all the artillery and small

arms in the town; that the Union men re-

treated without firing a gun, after having

shot two rebel prisoners in their keeping.

The Nashville Union and American has a

most veracious correspondent in Buckner's

horde of marauders. As witness read the

following to that paper, dated Bowling-

green, Sept. 30:

Gen. Buckner is advancing towards the

Ohio river, driving the Lincoln troops be-

fore him, and it is thought will reach

Owensboro' to-night. He has taken a

thousand Lincoln guns or more, but cannot

get a fight, for the enemy keep at a respect-

able distance by "orderly retreats"—run-

ning.

The advance guards of the army at this

place are moving forward to-day ten miles

beyond Green river.

Russell is retreating towards Louis-

ville. It is doubtful whether we will have

any fighting until we get to Louisville, un-

less we can overtake them.

The city of Bowlinggreen is full of refu-

gees (as Ex-Gov. Helm says, who is there)

from justice." Three companies are now

in process of formation here, one of which

will perhaps be made up entirely of refugees

from the vicinity of the Lincoln camps in

this State.

Referring to the intelligence that the

Government fleet had sailed from Fortress

Monroe, the Raleigh Standard says:

We have heard nothing of the fleet on our

coast. There are grounds for supposing that

an attack will next be made upon us.

The advance guard of the army at this

place is moving forward to-day ten miles

beyond Green river.

The Naicker Courier of the 27th ult.

learns from a private letter that there is a

strong probability that Mississippi City, Bil-

oxi and Pass Christian will be evacuated

by the rebel troops, and that fortifications

will be erected at the Bay of St. Louis. The

editor says this way of advancing backwards

"don't like."

M. J. Wicks, Chairman of the Military

Committee of Memphis, has issued the

following order:

It is desirable that no more cotton and

tobacco be shipped to this place until fur-

ther orders. Planters are appalled to not

ship it for the present. Should it be per-

sisted to order the cotton returned to the

country at the owner's expense.

As a "sterling discovery," the Richmond

correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent

writes:

An important and startling discovery has

been brought to light within the past few

days, which must eventually, if the perpetra-

tors cannot be ferreted out, end in our dis-

comfiture, if not in a crushing defeat. Trai-

tors have been discovered in high places.

The New York Times has published a full

Daily Democrat.PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.Office--79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.COLT'S PISTOLS.—Good Union men, who
may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn
where they can be had at very low prices,
by making application at this office. dtf**A Word to Newspaper Readers.**
The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening
News supply all the dispatches, local
and general news. Those who wish to keep
posted with the stirring events of the
times, should be sup- ied with both editions.
The morning edition costs twenty-five (25)
cents for every two weeks, and the evening
edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks.
This places a paper within the reach of all.

Police Court.

HON. G. W. JOHNSTON, Judge.

October 7, 1861.

Peter Lutz was surrendered into custody
by his surety.Mary Geasler, assailant on Lena Slaughter,
with intent to kill: continued.Ann Maguire, drunk and disorderly; \$100
for two months.Peter Lutz, drunk and disorderly, and
assault on L. Peter; \$100 for three months.

Michael Farrell surrendered by bail.

Daniel T. Myer, disorderly conduct and
assault on slave of George Moody; \$100 to
answer.Commonwealth by Henry Kahrt vs. N.
Fishwenger; assault; \$100 to answer.Same vs. same; peace warrant; \$200 for
six months.Commonwealth by N. Fishwenger vs.
Henry and Mary Kahrt; peace warrant;
\$200 for six months.Com'th vs D. H. Davis, sci. fa.; dismissed
at defendant's cost.Same vs John F. Frank, indictment; fined
\$20.Same vs John McSweeney, indictment;
dismissed at defendant's cost.Same vs James Dillon, indictment; dis-
missed at defendant's cost.Same vs C. Shafer, sci. fa.; dismissed at
defendant's cost.

Same vs M. C. Dustin; same.

Same vs John Gibbons; same.

Same vs Margaret Howe; fined \$20.

Same vs Tim Sheehan; dismissed at
defendant's cost.Same vs Thomas Sweeny, indictment;
verdict \$50.Same vs Samuel Wilsir; dismissed at
defendant's cost.

Same vs Ellen Carey; verdict one cent.

Same vs L. Cassello, warrant; verdict
\$20.**RAILROAD ACCIDENT.**—Sunday night, as
a freight train was going east on the O. &
M. Railroad, when near Coopers, Ind.,
crossing a creek, through some defect
in the bridge the locomotive and two
cars fell through and were precipitated
into the creek, killing the engineer
and fireman. We could not learn their
names. The down trains from Cincinnati
were detained yesterday by this accident,
but the regular train was expected in last
night about 12 o'clock. The damage to the
locomotive and cars had not been ascertained
when our informant left.**MORE PRISONERS.**—Hugh Curry, B. Cur-
ry, Jno. LeCount and R. H. Croan were
arrested near West Point, by the Home
Guards on Saturday, and yesterday confined
in jail, charged with aiding the rebellion.
We learn that Hugh Curry, hearing the
Guards were coming, left the house and
took refuge in a pear tree, armed with a
rifle and revolver; his mother and sister,
with a shot-gun, determined to defend him,
but failed to make any demonstration. The
Guards state that they know where Captain
Mitchell Lapaillo is, and will catch him.**DEFENSE OF THE OHIO-GUNBOATS.**—The
Indianapolis Journal learns that Gov. Mor-
ton has made application to the General
Government to allow the construction of
three gunboats in that State for the defence
of our portion of the Ohio river, and of our
border. If the application is granted, one
of the boats will be stationed above the
falls, and two below. It is to be hoped that
this important measure of defence will re-
ceive the immediate and favorable attention
of the Government.**THE RACE ON THURSDAY.**—There will be
no race to-day nor on Wednesday, but a
handicap for all ages, best three in five,
mile heats, will be run on Thursday. For
this race five have named and accepted the
weights attached as follows: Ella D., 90;
Betty Ward, 88; Targett, 77; Pope Swigert,
88; and H. G. McGrath will run either
Rife or Memona at 75 lbs. A fine race
may be expected.**REMOVAL.**—We learn that Gen. Anderson
has removed from the Louisville Hotel to the
Galt House, where he may be found after
dark, by those having business with his
Department.**Those who wish to be supplied with**
the morning Democrat, or "Evening News,"
will please leave their names and residence
at the clerk's desk. All orders promptly
filled.**The two Moores, father and son,**
and Robert McKee, late editor of the
Courier, are reported in Memphis, with W.
N. Haldeman.**ATTENTION.**—Capt. Blood, of the City
Cavalry company, advertises for a few more
men. Now is your time.WOODLAWN COURSE.—Second Day.—Yester-
day the track was in admirable condition, and
the anticipation of a single race were duly ren-
dered. There was but a single race announced,
a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats,
best two and three, 5 making a start, as will
be seen by the summary.In the first heat Buford's entry took the
start, with Myrtle close behind, the favorite
and Alexander starting badly. The West
Australian ran for the heat, and to win it,
was compelled to close a gap of thirty feet
between himself and Buford. This required
an effort that told on him in the end. The
first half mile was run in 55; and the heat,
won the West Australian colt, was made in
only 1.50. Alexander apparently did not
run for the heat. Buford came in second,
Myrtle third, Alexander fourth and Duke's
entry last.The second heat, ran in less time and with
a different result, was very exciting. The
West Australian had the inside track and a
fair start, but was held in until a considerable
gap widened between him and the lead.
But it was not Buford in the lead this time,
but the black nag of Alexander, Sovereign,
who played from the first for the heat. At
the half mile post West Australian attempted
to close the gap, and the pace of the two
contending animals were so increased that
Buford and Duke were shut out. The last
half mile was run under the whip. But no ef-
forts that the West Australian could make
were equal to the task, and Sovereign came in,
winning by three lengths, in 1.49. The efforts
of Richards' entry in the two heats were
too much for her, and it was evident
that the race was Alexander's. No efforts
were made, however, to hedge by the back-
ers of the favorite, nor did the backers of
Sovereign appear to have any too much con-
fidence in him.The third heat was also interesting, and
astounding to the backers of the favorite.
Richards' entry started on a run, by which
means she was enabled to lock the black
nag, who had a fine start at the beginning,
but it did not appear to do her any good.
They were locked to the quarter stretch,
when Sovereign began to show Richards her
heels, the latter evidently laboring severely,
but Sovereign had the best from the start.
The distance was gradually length-
ened, and they came down the home stretch
under whip and spur, Alexander two lengths
ahead, in 1.50. The first half mile of this
heat was made in 52, which, considering the
condition of the course and the heat,
was most excellent time.**Summary.—Sweepstakes for colts and fillies**
three years old, mile heats.A. Keen's Richard's West Australian c.c. 1 2 2
Buford's f. 2 2 2
Ward's b. f. Myrtle 3 3 3
R. A. Alexander b.c. Sovereign 4 4 4
J. K. Duke's f. t. by Van Tal. 4 4 4

Time—1.50, 1.49, 1.50.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Night before last
the citizens of New Albany, living on Wa-
ter street near Upper Fourth, heard pier-
cing shrieks, coming apparently from some
woman drowning. Efforts were made as
soon as possible to render assistance, but
without avail. Yesterday forenoon her
body was found entangled in drift-wood in
the wheel of the Golden State. It was rec-
ognized as that of Bridget McManus, an
Irish woman of rather dissipated habits.**HORRIBLE DEATH OF A BOY.**—The Cannel-
ton Reporter states that a small boy, whose
parents live above that place, left home last
Friday in search of grapes. Not returning
a search was made, when his body was
found, Sunday morning, lying under a tree,
from which it is supposed he fell, with a
snag run into his head. The ground and
bushes around bore marks of his dying
struggles.**Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. will sell,**
this morning at 10 o'clock, at auction rooms,
staple and fancy fall dry goods, black sowing
silks, &c.; also a fresh invoice of English
tapestry and velvet bags, and at 11 o'clock,
by order of assignees, a large lot of business
and overcoats, sleeve cloaks, pants and
vests; also, 100 dozen 15, 20, 30 and 40
hooped skirts, to which the attention of
city and country buyers is called.**ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.**—We learn from
Mr. G. W. Murdoch, clerk, that while the
steamer Trio was lying at Utica yesterday
evening, Thomas Middlehouse, a deck hand,
fell overboard and was drowned. The un-
fortunate man leaves a wife and three chil-
dren, residing on Fifteenth street, between
Main and Market, in this city.**A dispute from St. Louis states that**
Fremont is moving with tremendous energy
in Jefferson City; that the bankers and
capitalists of St. Louis were in consultation
to-day upon the best method of supplying
Fremont with money, and closed with the
prediction that within a week he would accom-
plish a splendid success.**Houskeepers and dealers will bear**
in mind that the auction sale of new and
second-hand furniture takes place this
morning at E. I. Gramann & Co.'s, No.
222 Fourth, between Main and Market
streets.**UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE—LAW DE-
PARTMENT.**—The session of this school
commenced yesterday. Professor Pirtle
will deliver the first lecture to-day at 12
o'clock.**An election comes off to day in Floyd**
Co., Ind., for county officers, and for a Sen-
ator to fill the vacancy caused by the resig-
nation of Col. Anthony.**T. B. Elrod, Market street, be-**
tween Third and Fourth, makes ambroypes at
half price.**We call attention to the advertise-**
ment of Capt. E. P. Rousseau, in this
morning's paper.

Letter from Oldham.

MESSRS. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Gentlemen:—We paid a flying visit to Camp
Dick Lee, adjoining the town of Shephard-
ville, on the banks of Salt river. To say
that we were pleased with our visit would
not be a full expression of our feelings.
We had not been aware of the fact that a
company of volunteers from Oldham county,
Ky., were stationed at said place, in charge of
the railroad bridge which spans Salt river.We found the company in fine
spirits, and fully impressed with the im-
portant duty committed to their charge bythe gallant hero of Fort Sumpter. Upon
inquiry of Col. F. Evans, who appears to be
an attaché and an idol of the company, we
learned that the company was raised and
organized in three days, and on the 4thwere in the city of Louisville with a tender
of their services to Gen. Anderson for active
duty. They are in for three years or during
the war. Gen. Andersen ordered them tothis place, to which order they promptly
responded, and have so conducted them-
selves as to gain the good opinion of the
citizens of the town and surrounding neigh-
borhood. The company is in command of

Capt. Richard Lee, with L. D. Canington and

Richard Dawkins as Lieutenants, and M. L.

Boeck as Orderly Sergeant. Of Sergeant

Bones we cannot say too much in his
praise. He is kind, courteous, and affable;
a fine drill officer, prompt and rigid in his
rank and file.Horses and all equipments to be furnished
by the Government.Volunteers owning good horses can have
them appraised, mustered into the service,
and paid for by the master officer.The Captains and Lieutenants are to be
elected by the companies, respectively.Captains of companies will report to me
at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as
possible. No company must be removed
from its point of organization until ordered
into camp. Transportation to the point of
rendezvous will be furnished. None out-
of-pocket claim a superiority over any other preparation.

Ed. S. SHEPPARD, Capt.

The Hon. N. B. Baker, Adjutant

General of Iowa, and formerly Governor of

New Hampshire, in a letter correcting some

misrepresentations respecting himself, says:

"I go for sustaining the Administration,
the National Government and the Flag of
the Union, and no matter what party may
be in power, it will make no difference in the
amount of exertion I shall put forth."

ED. S. SHEPPARD, Capt.

To the Young Men of Kentucky.

By the authority, and for the service of
the Government of the United States, I
propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment
of cavalry, to serve three years, or during

the war, to consist of ten companies, each

company to contain not less than eighty-four

nor more than one hundred and four,
rank and file.

Horses and all equipments to be furnished

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Daily Democrat

OFFICIAL
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SATURDAY, Oct. 5, 1861.

CALLED SESSION.

Present—Thomas Shanks, President, and the members, except Messrs. Gunkle and Taber.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor, respecting the Council to elect, for whom he could cast the vote of the city as Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and Water Company, when a resolution from the Common Council raising a joint session this evening at 8 o'clock, to elect said directors, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards having assembled, Messrs. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Weller, Thomas Quigley, Dr. U. E. Ewing, and James Speed, were elected directors in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and J. W. Kelius and D. S. Benedict were elected directors in the Water Company, when the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Alderman Terry presented a resolution repealing the resolution directing the Mayor to cast the vote of the city for Messrs. Terry and Lighburn, as Directors in the Water Company, they being ineligible, which was adopted.

The Police report for September was referred to Committee on Police.

A resolution from the Common Council approving the Engineer's apportionment of the digging and walling of a cistern, corner of Main and Adams streets, W. R. Gray contractor, was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A resolution from the Common Council approving the Engineer's apportionment of the digging and walling of a cistern, corner of Main and East Beargrass streets, W. R. Gray contractor, was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Ald. Baird, from Revision Committee, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to prefer the change of disloyalty and cite to appear before the Board of Aldermen the following city officers, viz: Bart Welton, Thos. Bradshaw, R. M. Moore, Jos. Swiney, A. Gilmore, Geo. Stealey, Scott Newman, Geo. Morris, John Downing and John Randolph, which was adopted.

A petition from A. M. Day, in regard to his gas regulators, was referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, Oct. 10th, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

SAMUEL A. MILLER, Clerk.

DOCTOR RICHARDSON'S BITTERS.—In our columns may be found an advertisement of Sherry Wine Bitters, prepared by Dr. S. O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to be, undoubtedly composed of a variety of valuable and purely vegetable matter, and from our own experience, as well as others, we can speak highly of their renovating and invigorating effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters, as they are not a quack nostrum, but discovered, prepared and vended by a regular physician, a graduate of the college of our own State, and who has said but little in the way of puffing them himself, but leaves it to those who try them to judge themselves. For the diseases that many are liable to in the Spring and Summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Nervous complaints, we do not hesitate to say that these Bitters will be found a safe, agreeable and effectual restorative. As good health is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, we would early advise those laboring under such disease, to make a trial of Dr. Richardson's Bitters; they can do no harm, and may do much good, as we are confident in many cases they have. Vegetables and vegetable substances are unquestionably the most congenial to the human system.—*Dover (N. H.) Gazette.*

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, and all Drugists.

Dr. Every day brings cheering evidence, proving Dr. Weaver's Cerate to be a specific for all diseases of the skin.

HAMILTON, O., Aug. 7, 1860.

This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted with Tetter on her hands for several years, and all the remedies which she made use of failed, until she commenced using Dr. Weaver's Salt Rheum Cerate, which she has found to be the best remedy she has ever used, and would recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

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RIPLEY, O., Dec. 9th, 1858.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

WASHINGTON Oct. 6.—Special to the N. Y. Tribune.—The President has decided that hereafter all contracts and appointments for the Western Department shall be made in Washington in the regular way, and through the ordinary channels. Brig. Gen. W. K. Story will also be authorized to make such charges in Missouri, as chief of the staff, as he deems best. Nothing but the impudent demands of the public interest will induce the Government to supersede Fremont. The Attorney General is unresigned in his expression of opinion concerning Gen. Fremont, and does not hesitate to pronounce his retention a public crime. A full consultation on the whole subject will be held tomorrow in a Cabinet meeting.

The publicly given to the violation of the Savannah blockade by the British steamer Bermuda is said to have proceeded from Lord Lyon's dinner table. Information from the village of Thompson, Connecticut, gives reason to believe that a part of the freight of this vessel was seventy tons of gunpowder, 7,000 Enfield rifles, 1,000 rifled cannon, 60,000 pairs of shoes, a large quantity of blankets and clothing, and an extraordinary quantity of quinine and morphine. Remonstrances against her sailing and completing her cargo were made by Charles Francis Adams in London, but the foreign office did not feel at liberty, or would not use its obligation to arrest the unlawful voyage.

A. M. Motherhead, of Ind., was yesterday appointed Consul at Leipzig, and Thomas Foster, of Minn., to Tahiti.

A special to the Times says highly important advices have been received from Cuba.

The Spanish war steamer Leone was waiting at Cadiz for the result of the Cabinet conference relative to the European coalition against Mexico, that advises of the ultimatum of Spain might be immediately dispatched to the Governor General of Cuba. An expedition is also being fitted out at Havana for Mexico, under pretext of going to San Domingo. The expedition consists of six batteries of howitzers and 10,000 men and will be ready to start by the latter part of next month. It is given out that Spain is taking these steps against Mexico on her own responsibility, but the advices to which I have access, state definitely that the English and French are to send their quota of men, as well as to cooperate with their fleets on the gulf. The whole country will be startled with the extent of this movement, and the end in view. The regulation of Mexico is its least important object. It looks further North.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, will, it is understood, be promoted to a Major-General.

Gen. Stoneman, the chief of cavalry in Gen. McClellan's staff, will tomorrow order all Colonels of cavalry to report to the Examining Board, for examination as to their qualifications. This excellent movement will be followed up by similar orders to the Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and company officers, successively.

There will be tomorrow the grandest artillery and cavalry review ever witnessed on this continent. It will include six regiments of cavalry and twenty complete batteries of artillery.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 6th.—Special to the St. Louis Democrat.—Little doubt is entertained here that Price is on his way South, with the main body of his army.

The force reported to be making demonstrations near Georgetown and Sedalia is merely a detachment for the purpose of keeping our advance engaged. When last heard from, Price's advance guard was at Clinton, in Henry county. It is supposed that Price will push on to the Arkansas line. Gen. Fremont will follow him closely, and give him battle wherever he can find him.

A force of between three and four thousand rebel cavalry was seen near Lipton to day, whose object is presumed to be to get between our advance and this place and fall upon some stragglers or transportation train going out.

Col. Coffey, of Booneville, passed through here the other day for St. Louis, but it has since been ascertained that he is on his way south with important documents, containing the official record of the proceedings of the mock Legislature held at Lexington.

A scout from Linn Creek reports the probable death of the notorious rebel leader, Rev. Michael Johnson, who, while moving some of Torbert & Co.'s powder, on Friday night, was dangerously wounded by the explosion of a keg.

General Fremont and staff will probably leave for Sedalia to-morrow.

A special to the St. Louis Republican says it seems to be the belief in military circles here that Price will avoid a battle with Fremont, if possible, but others entertain the opinion that he intends a surprise upon some point the least protected, and that we shall have a fight in a few days. Fremont intends to follow the rebel army to Arkansas, and force them to fight whenever he can encounter them.

The paymasters, who brought \$1,200,000 to pay off the troops to August 31st, have discharged their duty and returned to St. Louis.

Clair Jackson is reported to be en route for Texas.

The farmers of Pettis county recently offered to furnish Fremont, gratis, \$250,000 worth of grain for his army.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 8.—The Spaulding sailed for Hatteras Inlet, with 500 troops.

General Wool returned to Old Point this morning, and will, doubtless, remain.

General Mansfield goes to Hatteras Inlet in the Spaulding, to assume the chief command.

Commissionary John Clark, late editor of the Boston Courier, was on the propeller Fanny, but left with the first boat load of stores, and thus escaped being made a prisoner.

The captain of the Fanny is severely confined. As it appears the rebel vessels were not seen until within four miles of the propeller. On Thursday, two big boats, having the Susquehanna launches in tow and laden with the remaining stores for the 20th Indiana Regiment, left Hatteras Inlet for the encampment of the rebels, but it was rumored before the sailing of Pawnee that they had abandoned their position and were on the way to Hatteras Inlet.

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New York, Oct. 7.—A serious riot occurred in Hudson city, on Saturday night, between members of the Barney rifles, quartered in the United States arsenal,

and some three hundred citizens, which, it is feared, may yet lead to very serious results. A number of persons were injured, including the Mayor of the city, who, while trying to quell the disturbance, was stabbed five or six times about the head and body, and is very seriously if not fatally injured. There were serious apprehensions of a riot yesterday, and the military were ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 4.—This morning, guns were heard in the direction of Conrad's ferry. At 8 o'clock this afternoon General Banks rode thither and has not yet returned. It is surmised that the firing was from our own guns to protect the preparations said to be in progress for crossing the river. The First Brigade, commanded by Gen. Abercrombie, is now resting near Dawsonville.

New York, Oct. 6.—Turks Island advises to September 21st state that there had been a moderate demand for salt this week and most of it had been sold for cash. The quantity on hand is steadily diminishing, as the rains, thus far, prevent any quantity from being gathered. 7½¢/80 are the present prices. Export duty ½¢.

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—A special dispatch from Toronto to the Free Press says Col. Rawlinson, member of Parliament, lately authorized by our Government to raise a regiment of lancers, was arrested there yesterday for acting in violation of neutrality.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—River fallen 7½ feet since Saturday noon. There is now 26 feet in the channel. Weather cloudy; mercury 55°.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—River 9 feet eight inches by pier mark and rising fast; weather cloudy and clear.

Important Instructions.

CIRCULAR OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sept. 21, 1861.

SIR: In order to prevent seizures of property belonging to citizens of insurrectionary States not warranted by the acts of Congress relating to that subject, it is thought advisable to direct the special attention of Marshals and District Attorneys of the United States to the provisions of these acts.

The fifth section of the act of July 13th provides that all goods and chattles, wares and merchandise coming from or proceeding to a State or place declared to be in insurrection, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or, conveying persons or from such State or place, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The first section of the act of July 13th provides that if any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed in aiding or abetting or promoting such insurrection, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or suffer the use or employment of the same, as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of seizure and capture by the United States.

The first section of the act approved August 6th declares "that if any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed in aiding or abetting or promoting such insurrection, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or suffer the use or employment of the same, as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of seizure and capture by the United States."

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